





## \$2.00 Book and The Weekly Globe

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



SCRIBNER'S  
MAGAZINE

Published Monthly  
By SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE COMPANY  
215 NASSAU ST. N. Y. C.

## AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER

# SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE



**G**ives its readers literature of lasting interest and value. It is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.

**PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER \$3.00 A YEAR**

**SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS** with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, the Publishers, enable us

to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE with the

## THE WEEKLY GLOBE

at the low combination rate of  
for both. SEND YOUR ORDER NOW.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY  
TIME. THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON,  
address MASS.

**\$3.60**



## Law Without Lawyers.

**Law Without Lawyers—A Compendium of Business and Domestic Law, for Popular use, by Henry B. Corey, LL.B., member of New York Bar. This volume contains condensed and concise explanations of the general principles of the law, devoting a full chapter to each of the following subjects:—A giving in plain language of the legal duty required in every legal duty;—The Agents—Negotiable Paper—Common Carriers—Bills of Exchange—Partnerships—Mortgages—Insurance—**

**Plain directions are given with blank forms for the preparation of every legal document needed in daily use, viz.: Assignments—Agreements—Affidavits—Chattel Mortgages—Contracts—Builder's Contracts—Notes—Receipts—Certificate of Incorporation—Receipt of Assets—**

ights and Trade Mar-  
 insurance—Contracts  
 ights—Debits and Im-  
 ment—Statute of Lim-  
 —Sales of Personal Prop-  
 —Partnership—Corpor-  
 —Insolvent and Gen-  
 uments—Shipping—  
 —Mortgage—Lease—  
 —Chattel Mortgage—  
 —Ordor and Tenuity—  
 Executors and Adminis-  
 —Descent and Beque-  
 Property—Homesteads and  
 Property Claims—  
 —Exemption—From Jury  
 —Exemption and all  
 tion with these subje-  
 It contains a  
 of every Legal Term and  
 mass.

copy of above, with **THE WEEKLY GLOBE**, one year, both for cost, etc.,  
 is, \$1.00. It will be sent free to any one who sends three yearly sub-  
 scribers and \$3. Address

**THE WEEKLY GLOBE,**  
**BOSTON,**  
**MASS.**

**How to Get Well, Keep Well and Live Long.**

**DR. DANIELSON'S COUNSELOR, WITH RECIPES:**

**A TRUSTY GUIDE FOR THE FAMILY.** An illustrated book of  
 100 pages, treating Physiology, Hygiene, Nutrition, Medical  
 Advice, etc., describing all known diseases and ailments, and giving  
 in prescriptions for their cure, with proper directions for home treat-

**THE RECIPES** are endorsed by eminent physicians  
 and the medical press.

1 gives an account of the **Causes and the Reasons** for their use. It de-  
 2 scribes the **Worms, Lint, Rust, Saliva, Blisters, Intoxication, Pills,**  
 3 **Syrups, Symplics, Tonics**, etc. These are valuable to the physician  
 4 now, making it a mutual for reference.  
 5 The chapter upon **POISONS** is exhaustive, and every poison appears in  
 6 index, so that the antidote can be readily and, if need be, hurriedly  
 7 found.  
 8 The pages upon **MARRIAGE** treat the subject historically, philosophi-  
 9 cally and physiologically. It should be read by every body.  
 10 The pages upon **HYGIENE**, or the Preservation of Health—a chapter of  
 11 inestimable value. "Everybody wishes to be healthy, and every-  
 12 body is devoted to it, at any rate, wishing to avoid such things as  
 13 will weaken and suffering."  
 14 The pages which refer to **PHYSIOLOGY**, giving an accurate and exten-  
 15 sive view of the science of the wonderful and mysterious working  
 16 of the machinery within ourselves, correcting many popular errors and  
 17 greatly assisting the student of medicine, who can be improved in his  
 18 mastery, bring to loss health. Truths are stated which to many will be  
 19 startling.  
 20 The pages which follow present **MEDICAL TREATMENT** with Sensible and Scientific Methods  
 21 above will be sent with **THE WEEKLY GLOBE**, one year, both free of  
 22 postage, for **\$1.00**. It will be sent free to any one who sends three yearly  
 23 subscribers and **\$3**. Address  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29  
 30  
 31  
 32  
 33  
 34  
 35  
 36  
 37  
 38  
 39  
 40  
 41  
 42  
 43  
 44  
 45  
 46  
 47  
 48  
 49  
 50  
 51  
 52  
 53  
 54  
 55  
 56  
 57  
 58  
 59  
 60  
 61  
 62  
 63  
 64  
 65  
 66  
 67  
 68  
 69  
 70  
 71  
 72  
 73  
 74  
 75  
 76  
 77  
 78  
 79  
 80  
 81  
 82  
 83  
 84  
 85  
 86  
 87  
 88  
 89  
 90  
 91  
 92  
 93  
 94  
 95  
 96  
 97  
 98  
 99  
 100  
 101  
 102  
 103  
 104  
 105  
 106  
 107  
 108  
 109  
 110  
 111  
 112  
 113  
 114  
 115  
 116  
 117  
 118  
 119  
 120  
 121  
 122  
 123  
 124  
 125  
 126  
 127  
 128  
 129  
 130  
 131  
 132  
 133  
 134  
 135  
 136  
 137  
 138  
 139  
 140  
 141  
 142  
 143  
 144  
 145  
 146  
 147  
 148  
 149  
 150  
 151  
 152  
 153  
 154  
 155  
 156  
 157  
 158  
 159  
 160  
 161  
 162  
 163  
 164  
 165  
 166  
 167  
 168  
 169  
 170  
 171  
 172  
 173  
 174  
 175  
 176  
 177  
 178  
 179  
 180  
 181  
 182  
 183  
 184  
 185  
 186  
 187  
 188  
 189  
 190  
 191  
 192  
 193  
 194  
 195  
 196  
 197  
 198  
 199  
 200  
 201  
 202  
 203  
 204  
 205  
 206  
 207  
 208  
 209  
 210  
 211  
 212  
 213  
 214  
 215  
 216  
 217  
 218  
 219  
 220  
 221  
 222  
 223  
 224  
 225  
 226  
 227  
 228  
 229  
 230  
 231  
 232  
 233  
 234  
 235  
 236  
 237  
 238  
 239  
 240  
 241  
 242  
 243  
 244  
 245  
 246  
 247  
 248  
 249  
 250  
 251  
 252  
 253  
 254  
 255  
 256  
 257  
 258  
 259  
 260  
 261  
 262  
 263  
 264  
 265  
 266  
 267  
 268  
 269  
 270  
 271  
 272  
 273  
 274  
 275  
 276  
 277  
 278  
 279  
 280  
 281  
 282  
 283  
 284  
 285  
 286  
 287  
 288  
 289  
 290  
 291  
 292  
 293  
 294  
 295  
 296  
 297  
 298  
 299  
 300  
 301  
 302  
 303  
 304  
 305  
 306  
 307  
 308  
 309  
 310  
 311  
 312  
 313  
 314  
 315  
 316  
 317  
 318  
 319  
 320  
 321  
 322  
 323  
 324  
 325  
 326  
 327  
 328  
 329  
 330  
 331  
 332  
 333  
 334  
 335  
 336  
 337  
 338  
 339  
 340  
 341  
 342  
 343  
 344  
 345  
 346  
 347  
 348  
 349  
 350  
 351  
 352  
 353  
 354  
 355  
 356  
 357  
 358  
 359  
 360  
 361  
 362  
 363  
 364  
 365  
 366  
 367  
 368  
 369  
 370  
 371  
 372  
 373  
 374  
 375  
 376  
 377  
 378  
 379  
 380  
 381  
 382  
 383  
 384  
 385  
 386  
 387  
 388  
 389  
 390  
 391  
 392  
 393  
 394  
 395  
 396  
 397  
 398  
 399  
 400  
 401  
 402  
 403  
 404  
 405  
 406  
 407  
 408  
 409  
 410  
 411  
 412  
 413  
 414  
 415  
 416  
 417  
 418  
 419  
 420  
 421  
 422  
 423  
 424  
 425  
 426  
 427  
 428  
 429  
 430  
 431  
 432  
 433  
 434  
 435  
 436  
 437  
 438  
 439  
 440  
 441  
 442  
 443  
 444  
 445  
 446  
 447  
 448  
 449  
 450  
 451  
 452  
 453  
 454  
 455  
 456  
 457  
 458  
 459  
 460  
 461  
 462  
 463  
 464  
 465  
 466  
 467  
 468  
 469  
 470  
 471  
 472  
 473  
 474  
 475  
 476  
 477  
 478







# DEMOCRATS

# REPUBLICANS,

WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY,  
ARE INTERESTED IN

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT:

# THE POLITICAL HISTORY

OF THE UNITED STATES,  
For Young and Old.

The Weekly Globe  
HAS JUST BEGUN

"The Young Folks' History  
of American Politics."

IT WILL APPEAR

EVERY WEEK DURING 1888.

NOW IS THE TIME  
TO SUBSCRIBE.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS.

Agents Will Tell All They Meet

RENEW NOW!  
Subscribe Now!

In order to receive

EVERY INSTALLMENT

OF THIS HISTORY.

THE SOONER YOU SUBSCRIBE  
THE BETTER FOR YOU.

This is the greatest attraction ever offered by any Weekly Newspaper in the United States. And this feature alone is worth more than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY GLOBE—\$1.00 from now until March 11, 1888.

TO AGENTS.

Agents, whenever soliciting subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, should call attention to the New Political History, as every one who reads the announcement of the Political History will order THE WEEKLY GLOBE at once.

Send for Free Sample Copies.

FORM CLUBS.

THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN!  
THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN!

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS,

Which makes Every Subscription, at \$1.00 per year, expire March 11, 1888.

IF YOU WILL HELP THE GLOBE

Extending Its Circulation

IT WILL HELP YOU

To Make Democratic Voters

PUT SAMPLE COPIES

The Weekly Globe

The Homes of Your Neighbors

FROM NOW

Until March 11, 1888,

For Only \$1.00.

TO AGENTS.

Only dollar subscribers are entitled to receive the

THE GLOBE during the whole campaign. To all subscribers for THE

WEEKLY GLOBE, with a premium, the term of subscription is one year.

With the help of this generous allowance, agents ought to be able to form very large clubs immediately. Sample copies free.

TO CLUBS:

4 Copies, Now to March 11, 1888, for Only

\$5.00.

Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

Has Your Subscription Expired?

If it has not expired perhaps it will expire in March, as a large number of subscriptions will expire in March.

YOU OUGHT TO RENEW,

Because you wish to do all you can to elect Grover Cleveland president for another four years.

YOU OUGHT TO RENEW,

Because The Weekly Globe will do more than any other weekly newspaper in the United States to elect Grover Cleveland again.

YOU OUGHT TO RENEW,

Because The Weekly Globe gives every week the best synopsis of what your party is doing in Congress.

YOU OUGHT TO RENEW,

Because The Weekly Globe gives Every Week Everything you ought to know about the Plans, Sayings and Doings of the Leaders of Your Party all over the United States.

YOU OUGHT TO RENEW,

And Treasure Every Number of The Globe's Political History. This History is the Best Ever Written to Benefit You and Your Children.

YOU OUGHT TO RENEW,

And Get All of Your Friends to Form a Club with you, if you wish to Help Your Party to Victory and Elect Grover Cleveland President Again. Sample Copies Free. Address The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.

Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy, per month, 50 cents; per year, \$5.00. Postage prepaid.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE—By mail, \$2.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE—By mail, \$1.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO., 242 Washington Street, Boston.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

TWO HOME RULE VICTORIES.

English public sentiment is with the minority, and not with the majority of the House of Commons.

That is pretty clear from the results of all the parliamentary by-elections since the present government came into power. In almost every case the GLADSTONE Liberals have made great gains, and not a few Tory districts have been carried for the allies in the cause of justice for Ireland.

The two latest instances of this turn of popular sentiment make cheerful news for all those who hope and believe that home rule is now not far distant. Southwark, a metropolitan district, formerly a Tory stronghold, has elected a Gladstone Liberal to Parliament by a majority of 1200. And this splendid victory was matched on Saturday by the election for the west division of Edinburgh, in which Mr. BUCHANAN, the Gladstone candidate, was elected by a vote of 3294 against 3248 for the Liberal Unionist, although at the previous election he himself had been elected as a Liberal Unionist by a vote of 3083 against 2393 for the Home Rule candidate. When Mr. BUCHANAN was won over to Mr. GLADSTONE's side he honorably resigned; but his constituency had been won over, too, and now it has sent him back with full authority to vote for home rule.

These are the bright signs of the times. The better day of justice for Ireland is surely dawning.

INDIAN WIDOWS.

Statistics say that there were in India in 1881, 20,930,626 widows, of whom nearly 19,000,000 were under nine years of age, 207,388 under 14 years, and 882,736 under 19 years. Think of almost one-third of the entire population of the United States being widows under nine years of age—mere girl children!

The Indian idea of the widowed state is a little different from ours. There it is regarded as a punishment for dreadful crimes committed in some former existence. The agony is thus piled up on the present life. And still there are, doubtless, women among us who do not consider early widowhood so much of a punishment after all.

It is the social condition of Indian widows that is awakening so lively, if not profound, an interest among our own people at the present time. Pundita RAMABAI, a native Hindu woman now living in Philadelphia, who is herself a member of the despised class, has put forth an exposition, in a volume of the condition and usages of the high-caste Hindu woman, and MAX MULLER has emphatically approved it. The result is the formation of "Ramabai circles," to which some of our leading men and women have lent their warm personal encouragement.

Here is really a new cause launched on the social waters to relieve the customary tedium of a presidential year.

A REPUBLICAN'S VIEW OF THE BLAINE LETTER.

The letter of Mr. BLAINE, in which he states that his name will not be presented to the national Republican convention as a candidate for its presidential nomination, has been productive of much speculation, and called forth all sorts of opinions as to Mr. BLAINE's real purpose in writing it, some persons arguing that it has been thrown out as a feeler, while the vast majority believe it to have been written in good faith, and to be a correct indication of the distinguished gentleman's feelings and purpose.

Those who know him best, who have been favored with his intimacy, or with that of those to whom he has given his confidence, are well aware that the letter in question is in the line of Mr. BLAINE's hitherto expressed wishes and desires, and the declarations now made by him as to Mr. BLAINE's sincerity are made advisedly. The honesty of purpose on the part of the writer of the letter being conceded, what is the duty of the Republican party in the premises? To accept as final the end which Mr. BLAINE has made of his candidacy, or to take such steps as shall either cause a reversal of his decision, or last of all, to refuse to accept the declaration, and insist that the convention shall fairly consider the name of JAMES G. BLAINE in making its nominations, and require that he shall abide by the decision of the convention accepting the nomination which the great Republican masses have been waiting for four years again to tender to him, if such be

the will of the convention, and leading the Republican hosts to a victory which shall this time be assured beyond peradventure?

Mr. BLAINE, if his health should be such as to permit his engaging in the campaign, should be made the nominee of the Republican party. He stands today the best representative and exponent of that which the Republican party advocates, and the principles to which it is committed. He is the chief advocate of the doctrine of protection to American industries, which is so imperatively called the American idea, and may not improperly be called the American idea. Leading this party in the support of such principles, he can call to his support that vast body of intelligent American workmen who depend upon home industries for their support, and believe that their individual welfare and the welfare of the American system of industries are closely connected, many of whom were in the ranks of the party opposed to protection and favoring "tariff reform" until Mr. BLAINE came, in 1884, a candidate for the presidency.

That Mr. BLAINE has the confidence and the support of the great mass of the Republican party none will deny. True, the mungwumpus may cry out against him, but the mungwumpus of today is a free-trader and will act with the party which, under the specious cry of tariff reform, is steadily marching toward free trade. Some of them, like Colonel C. R. CONYER, are honest enough to avow their purpose. Such men will support Mr. CLEVELAND, or any other free-trader whom the Democratic party may nominate. The Republican party, therefore, cannot rely upon the votes of such to support a protectionist Republican, no matter whom he may be. If, then, it should appear that Mr. BLAINE has the confidence of the party, which few will deny, why should it not insist upon his being a candidate despite his refusal? What right would he have to refuse the nomination if imposed upon him as a duty? To him the call of his party would, I believe, be a command, a command which he would obey, a command which his party has the right to issue to him. Let the Republicans, then, and all others who believe that JAMES G. BLAINE is the man for the hour, that he is today, as of old, the leader under whom the hosts who believe in the doctrine of protection to American labor and American interests can best be arrayed, and let them be assured that the efforts we stood ready to put forth in aid of his nomination before his letter of declination appeared.

WILLIAM W. DOHERTY.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

We have already expressed the opinion that Mr. BLAINE's letter is to be taken with several grains of salt. It is a feat of political marksmanship which seems intended, like the famous shot of the farmer's boy, to "hit it's a deer and miss it's a calf."

Should anything turn up between now and the middle of June to convince the famous letter-writer that he has a good fighting chance to be elected, he will doubtless contrive to make his letter miss the mark.

But should the political situation remain unchanged, it is easy to believe that Mr. BLAINE is sincere. The strength of President CLEVELAND before the country is so great, the popularity of his policy so undeniable, that the "Phrygian Knight" may well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it includes well and wisely decline to enter the lists against him. Mr. BLAINE has something to lose and nothing to gain by encountering a second defeat. We see no reason to change our opinion, expressed immediately after the November election, that BLAINE can have the nomination if he chooses, but that it is by no means certain that he will desire it.

It becomes, therefore, a very interesting question which will be the Republican candidate in case Mr. BLAINE keeps out of the fight. And it is a striking fact that among all the politicians who have been mentioned for this distinction, not one arouses any warm enthusiasm.

JOHN SHERMAN is now in the lead, because he has been expertly pulling the wires, but his following comprises but a small fraction of his party. His long and intimate connection with banks and bankers, speculators and corporation magnates, has secured him a certain following among the "business interests." But nowhere does his candidacy arouse anything like popular enthusiasm. He is said of his record as a legislator, but this while it











to be the standard-bearer of the popular cause. He was neither a warrior nor an orator. In his whole life he had never once figured conspicuously before the people not even as a writer in the newspapers. The people knew him from the offices he had held: as secretary of the Virginia Convention, as Virginia minister to France, as secretary of state—and he was credited with the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. It was not, however, these distinctions which endeared him to the republican host. It was his cordial sympathy for the people, his lone connection with the party of reaction, which was fostered into a menacing power by Alexander Hamilton during the first years of the republic. An accident rendered him a martyr to the cause of liberty.

In the spring of 1791 a single cry of

Thomas Paine's spirited essay upon the rights of man, which was first published in London, and then translated into French, revolutionized Philadelphia. I cannot better describe Paine's defence of the fundamental rights of the individual, than by saying that it was expounded by a man of the world, and expressed in the language of genius. It was to the politics of that day what Whittier's *Drum* was to the politics of the day preceding the late war; and I think it was a very interesting circumstance that the Friends sect, so little numerous and so little influential at that time, were the first to take two critical times of American history, the most powerful and persuasive vindicators of the national and individual rights of the people, and the institutions rest. I advise young Democrats, who love their country, to read Paine's masterly production. It is not yet a century since it was first published, but it accomplished its mission, and they will find the reading of it a most agreeable exercise. Thomas Paine was in his prime when he wrote this work, and he was as vigorous in defending the movement of which he had been an eye-witness and a part. It has even an historical value, since he relates

[WRITTEN BY JAMES PARTON.]

which he ad himself seen, while the whole work expresses in the most eloquent and ingenious language the heart and soul of the nation.

I pass over the brilliant epigrams of this work and his amusing apology to Lafayette for inadvertently calling him marquis, and copy merely what may call the text of the work, the first of the "articles" — "the rights of man and citizen," as laid down by the National Assembly of France in 1789:

"Men are born, and always continue, free and equal in respect of their rights. Civil distinctions, therefore, can only be founded on public utility.

"The natural and imprescriptible association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; and these rights are liberty, property, security and resistance of oppression.

"III. The nation is essentially the source of all sovereignty; nor can any individual or any body of men be entitled to any authority which is not expressly derived from it.

Such was the text. In treating it, Thomas Paine put all that he had learned at his old Quaker home in England, and all that he had seen in France, into the text, and during its best days. One copy of this

which he ad himself seen, while the whole work expresses in the most eloquent and ingenious language the heart and soul of the nation.

I pass over the brilliant epigrams of this work and his amusing apology to Lafayette for inadvertently calling him marquis, and copy merely what may call the text of the work, the first of the "articles" — "the rights of man and citizen," as laid down by the National Assembly of France in 1789:

"Men are born, and always continue, free and equal in respect of their rights. Civil distinctions, therefore, can only be founded on public utility.

"The natural and imprescriptible association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; and these rights are liberty, property, security and resistance of oppression.

"III. The nation is essentially the source of all sovereignty; nor can any individual or any body of men be entitled to any authority which is not expressly derived from it.

Such was the text. In treating it, Thomas Paine put all that he had learned at his old Quaker home in England, and all that he had seen in France, into the text, and during its best days. One copy of this

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

BOERNE AND HEINE.

---

Typical Hebrews of 60  
Years Ago.

---

t War With Themselves and Unused  
to New Conditions.

---

orry Plight of Judaism at the Begin-  
ning of This Century.

a little more for Christianity than he cared for Judaism, and he frequently stated that he was not a Jew by birth, but by faith, for which he had paid to the past, an opportunity to become aware of the essence of the Jewish religion, and to give it his own. Despite his assumed name, despite his legally certified Christianity, he was, in fact, a Jew. He was not a Jew, however, as he had wished to be acknowledged first as a man, next as a German, and only then as a Jew. He was not a Jew, however, was not yet ready to accept such a view, and thought he

**Fourth. His Life**

In the Reich of Germany, though not the Reich of the prophets of old, he rose in indignation and chastised the slavish subordination of the German people to their princes, he was not even acknowledged as a German by his friends and foes. In the true sense

the word: the liberty which inspired him was merely political liberty. Liberty from the thralldom of monarchical rule, the liberty he craved, and he craved it at any price, and for some time he gave himself up to the delusive hope that Catholicism could establish a great republic after his own heart, and he was in Rome, through his marvellous force of expression and through his success as a journalist, he became better known to the world than perhaps thousands of other Jewish young men, and he was not only one of our many, and a description of the disorder of his soul, is a description of the religious status which then unfortunately prevailed among all Jews.

Heinrich Heine was born Dec. 12, 1799, in

nesseldorf, it is not true that he was born in the new year's night 1800, and his remark that he was one of the first men of his age to be made a man, is a pun which suggested itself to him by the nearness of his natal day to our century. The conflict among literary men concerning the free character and the real greatness of Heine is not yet settled, and still at this day he is loved and admired by his friends as he is hated and depreciated by his enemies. To speak of his works, to describe the power he wielded over the hearts of the German youth in the many years, to the German Romantic, who even today his songs arouse in those who understand the German language, would require more than one lecture. I shall give on tonight merely a few dry facts concern-

try to emphasize that in spite of his conversion, in spite of his satires against Jews and Judaism, in spite of his apparent atheism, he was still a Jew. Scarcely had the Jews in Germany forgiven him for themselves, when the German tongue which Moses Mendelssohn had, so to say, forced upon them, when they brought forth a poet from their midst which his enemies ever were compelled to place at the side of their own writers, had again uttered the words: "Heine's life reflects the same discord as does that of Boerne. Unable to love the Judaism in which he had been brought up, finding nothing else ready to replace it nor any other world to broaden his usual narrow horizon, he became a reformer, leathing the prevailing hypocrisy, what could a man of his genius be expected to become? Fortune did not

depend upon him. Had he not been poor and dependent upon narrow minded men, he might have been a successful lawyer, for opportunities were offered to him, his life might have taken a far different course. His poetic nature was not understood by his relatives. Proud "Eneas" was to be tamed to drag the plough, and he was to be tamed by the hands of the pursuivants, and he was a failure as a lawyer. In order to become free, to be no longer dependent upon his uncle's support, and for no other reason in the world, he turned a Christian, as did hundreds of Jewish young men in the same position. He was in a similar position, and, therefore, he submitted to baptism on June 23, 1825, and accepted the name Christian Johann Heinrich Heine. Even then he was unsuccessful. He did not find the position which he desired, and he was not satisfied, though he had reached him.

pendent. He never made a secret of the hypocrisy of his people and of the poor opinion which he had of his newly acquired religion. None in my family said he, "God is a Jew, and I am a Jew myself." At another place, speaking of himself, he says:

"Und du bist zu Kreuz gezoehen  
Zu dem Kreuz das du verachtet,  
Das du noch wenig fuesst  
In dem Stach zu treten!"

Heine, like his friend, Boerne, while satirizing the Jews, stood up manfully for them, whenever some enemy would dare to attack them. He, too, was a champion for the liberty of the German nation, and he, too, died an exile in France, having suffered nine or nine years of a painful spinal disease.

**ABOUT WHALEBOON.**

(Its Source, Its Preparation, and Its Use All Concisely Told.  
[New Bedford Mercury.]

How many people who read the daily papers and see 10,000 pounds of whalebone quoted sold know what process is gone through with before they use the bone for the many purposes?

Very few.

And again, many people not living in a seaport town, suppose that the bone is taken from the whale's body, which is quite a natural supposition. But such is not the fact. Whalebone, or baleen, as it is called by manufacturers, is the horny, laminated plates or blades in the mouth of the baleena,

These plants, which usually grow from 140 to 160 cm tall, are a tall-green whale, are from six inches to 14 feet in length, and serve the purpose of retaining the small fry which compose the food of this species of whale. The whale's body is covered with long hairs, strong in resemblance to the horns of cattle, the hoofs of the horse, or the nails and hair of the human species. It is almost identical in structure with the horn of the rhinoceros, and the kinds are distinguished in commerce, although they are but slightly different. It is found in the Greenland, the South sea and the northwest coast bone. It is used for the ribs and stretchers of umbrellas and parasols, for stays, brushes, whip handles, the handles of the hair of the hairbrushes, the canes, and a thousand and one other articles. The rather high price has led the

ventive mid to try and discover a substitute for whalebone, but only in the case of a lost tooth is the whale's large baleen, or mullas, has any one succeeded in finding a substitute, and it is greatly doubted if ever a substitute can be found which will equal it for certain uses to which it is put.

The process gone through before the manufacture of the baleen is as follows:—Large first place after the whale is captured a number of men are lowered into the creature's mouth and the bone cut out and hoisted on the deck of the craft. After a few more are lowered down, the baleen is being hauled for this purpose, it is towed below and landed at San Francisco upon the completion of the vessel's cruise, if it is Arctic or Japan bone and is owned by any of the American whalers, it is stowed in their warehouses and made

A Mercury reporter visited the store room of one of the whaling merchants recently and found a few men working on the cleaning the bone and getting it ready for the market. All the men were scraping pieces of bone with an instrument which resembles the blade of a single meat scraper. The men were kneeling on the whaling's mouth it is covered with soft white coating, which is only partly removed by washing. It is this gun which is scraped off upon its arrival here, the process being called cleaning gun. Four men can clean from 500 to 1000 pounds of the material a day.

After a certain number of slabs are cleaned, it is tied up in bundles of from

to 20 pieces, the buyer has to get a full, round, and a half bundle of bone. The North Sea bone is made to weigh about 80 pounds, a bundle of Japan or Okhotsk sea 5 pounds and the South sea is put up in 55 pound bundles.

Like all the owners may have different styles of putting up bone, but it will not vary much from that described above. When a bundle is scraped and tied up it is put away, unless it has an immediate sale. If it comes to camp from being kept any length of time it becomes mouldy and has to be scraped again.

The longest bone is in the centre of the whale's head and tapers down to the rib end and to the throat, forming a kind of triangle, and is much thicker than any other part of the head. While the length of the longest pieces of bone is

arely over 17 feet, whales have been captured which yielded bone 19 feet in length, and many more have been kept by vessel owners as mementoes.

One piece of whalebone captured in 1833 by the Nantucket ship Lucy Ann is now in the possession of C. J. K. Carsen, who has placed it with his collection. It is, notwithstanding its age, well preserved, and has the remains of a whaling voyage scratched upon it in very fair shape.

The price of bone varies, now being noted as follows: Arctic, \$2.20 to \$2.40 per pound; Japan, \$2; South Sea, \$1.50.

**A Carolina Beauty.**  
[Statesville, (N. C.) Landmark.]

The President's reception last Thursday night was quite a success. I noticed

orth Carolinians present. The prettiest woman in the throng was Miss Monterio, a sister-in-law of Louis C. Lagarde. She is beautiful. It does me good to look at her. Imagine, if you can, a graceful, petite statue clad in wine-colored plush, with a field of soft, pink-castled plumes outlining a pair of slender, rounded shoulders, white as Parian marble and as smooth as the surface of a gem. Her neck is a small, well-posed head, crowned with a wreath of brown hair in those waves many a glint of golden strands catches out. The profile of the face is as sure as that of a Greek or Roman deity. Her eyes are bluish purple, remind you of dewy anisies. The cheeks are tinted like the inside of a delicate sea shell, and the lips are crimson as a rose and as beautifully

...as if they were the masterpiece of  
Praxiteles. I fell in love with her at first  
sight.



